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FIRST STEPS

IN

LATIN GRAMMAR.

BY

F. W. CONQUEST, B.A.

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PREFACE.

Many teachers who have had to take a class of young beginners in Latin, have doubtless found it difficult to keep the little ones employed. A declension is soon learnt, but as soon forgotten. Time and exercise are needed to fix it thoroughly in the mind. This little book is put forth in the hope of diminishing this difficulty. It is intended for boys and girls beginning their Latin at about nine or ten years of age, and is believed to contain a very fair half-year's work for such.

If when seated at the desk every other child does a B exercise, it will do away with a great deal of copying.



FIRST STEPS IN LATIN GRAMMAR.

WE begin to-day to learn *Latin*, a language once spoken by the greatest people in the world, namely the Romans

Rome was the chief city of Latium, a country on the western coast of Italy, and the people living in Latium were called Latins. The Romans then spoke Latin; and we all know that they conquered a large part of the world and in this way they carried their language not only over all Italy, but also over Spain, Portugal, France, Switzerland, and Southern Germany.

In course of time, however, the Latin language gradually changed.

In *Italy* Latin gradually changed into *Italian*.

In *France* „ „ „ „ *French*.

In *Spain* „ „ „ „ *Spanish*.

In *Portugal* „ „ „ „ *Portuguese*.

Thus Latin is the mother of Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese, and is a great help to us when we come to learn any of these. It is also of very great use in helping us to understand our own language, although Latin is not the mother of English.

You have learned in your English Grammar that there are five cases;¹ but in Latin there are six, and the names of them are not quite the same. I will put them in two columns for you to compare them.

English Cases.	Latin Cases.
1. Nom-i-na-tive	1. Nom-i-na-tive
2. Voc-a-tive	2. Voc-a-tive
3. Objec-tive	3. Ac-cu-sa-tive

¹ The book referred to is *A Primary English Grammar*, by Theophilus Hall.

6 FIRST STEPS IN LATIN GRAMMAR.

English Cases.	Latin Cases.
4. Poss-ess-ive	4. Gen-i-tive
5. Da-tive.	5. Da-tive
	6. Ab-la-tive.

You have learned, too, in your English Grammar that a *Noun* is *declined* by putting it through all the five cases, both in the singular and in the plural.

Let us *decline* the word *Child* as we have done it in our English Grammar.

Singular Number.	Plural Number.
<i>Nom.</i> Child	<i>Nom.</i> Children
<i>Voc.</i> O Child	<i>Voc.</i> O Children
<i>Obj.</i> Child	<i>Obj.</i> Children
<i>Poss.</i> Child's	<i>Poss.</i> Children's
<i>Dat.</i> Child	<i>Dat.</i> Children.

So too we decline a *Noun* in Latin by putting it through all the *six* cases, both singular and plural.

I will decline the Latin word *Mensa* (a table) for you : look at it well, but you need not learn it off by heart yet.

Singular Number.	Plural Number.
<i>Nom.</i> Mensa	<i>Nom.</i> Mensæ
<i>Voc.</i> Mensa	<i>Voc.</i> Mensæ
<i>Acc.</i> Mensam	<i>Acc.</i> Mensas
<i>Gen.</i> Mensæ	<i>Gen.</i> Mensarum
<i>Dat.</i> Mensæ	<i>Dat.</i> Mensis
<i>Abl.</i> Mensa	<i>Abl.</i> Mensis.

There are a great many nouns in Latin, but they are not all declined like *Mensa*. Indeed, there are five different ways in which nouns are declined, and these are called the *five declensions*. Every noun belongs to one of these five declensions, and I shall presently tell you how we know to which one any given noun belongs.

It will take us several weeks to learn these five declensions, so we must set to work slowly, and learn each one thoroughly as we come to it. We will begin with the

FIRST OR "A" DECLENSION,

so called because the STEM ends in *a*. The nouns belonging to this declension are nearly all feminine, end in *a*, and are done like *Mensa*, the one above. You will learn it most easily by committing to memory the case-endings, as under :

	Sing.	Plural.		Sing.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i>	ă	æ	<i>Gen.</i>	æ	arum
<i>Voc.</i>	ă	æ	<i>Dat.</i>	æ	is
<i>Acc.</i>	am	as	<i>Abl.</i>	ā	is

Now I will give you a Latin vocabulary (that is, a list of words), with the English opposite.

FIRST VOCABULARY.

All these words are Feminine Gender.

Āqua, <i>water</i>	Lūna, <i>the moon</i>
Āra, <i>an altar</i>	Pæna, <i>a punishment</i>
Aura, <i>a breeze</i>	Porta, <i>a gate</i>
Barba, <i>a beard</i>	Rēgina, <i>a queen</i>
Cōrōna, <i>a crown</i>	Īra, <i>anger</i>
Culpa, <i>a fault</i>	Lingua, <i>a tongue</i>
Fābŭla, <i>a tale</i>	Stella, <i>a star</i>
Fossa, <i>a ditch</i>	Silva, <i>a wood</i>
Hasta, <i>a spear</i>	Vīa, <i>a way</i>
Insula, <i>an island</i>	Vita, <i>life</i>

(1) The above vocabulary must be learned by heart.

(2) Each Latin word must be declined (without the English).

(3) Each Latin word must be declined with the English as under :

Singular.		Plural.	
N.	Lună, <i>the moon</i>	N.	Lunæ, <i>the moons</i>
V.	Lună, <i>O moon</i>	V.	Lunæ, <i>O moons</i>
Acc.	Lunam, <i>the moon</i>	Acc.	Lunās, <i>the moons</i>
G.	Lunæ, <i>of the moon</i>	G.	Lunārum, <i>of the moons</i>
D.	Lunæ, <i>to the moon</i>	D.	Lunis, <i>to the moons</i>
Ab.	Lunā, <i>by the moon</i>	Ab.	Lunis, <i>by the moons</i>

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the Latin for "of the moons?" What case is it?

2. What is the sign of the Genitive case? the Dative? the Ablative?

3. What different meanings may be given to the following words :—*Lunis, Fossa, Silvæ, Stellas*?

4. Write down the list of English words given in Vocab. I, then close your book and write the Latin words opposite them.

5. Give any English words you know connected with Aqua, Corona, etc.

The Genitive case, then, is known by the sign "of."

The Dative case by the sign "to" or "for."

The Ablative case by the signs "by," "with," "from," "in," "on."

odel showing how Exercise I is to be done.

Of the water With tongues	Gen-sing. Abl.-plur.	Aquæ Linguis
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EXERCISE I.

A	An altar Of the beard To the gate Of the island In anger The altar Of the beards	In the wood With faults By life To the altar For a queen From the woods A gate (<i>acc.</i>)	The breeze To the altars For the queens With a spear The stars (<i>acc.</i>) With spears
B	The moons From the island A tale By the beard To the gates Of the moons With a crown	The tale By the beards Of the islands For the queen Of the altar The tale (<i>acc.</i>) In the water	O queen With anger Of the altars The ditches (<i>acc.</i>) Of a spear By the way

EXERCISE II.

A	Aquæ Auræ Fossam Silvā Insulæ Aquarum Barbam	Hastæ Silvis Insularum Arā Culpas Pæna Silvarum	Linguæ Aris Fabulis Stellis Portam Iras
B	Fossas Lunæ Viam Aram Regina Hastam Lunas	Via Auram Reginæ Irā Fabulam Vias Aras	Culpam Lunæ Barbis Vitas Auras Portæ

THE SECOND OR "O" DECLENSION.

We have three lists of case-endings to learn this time
(1) for nouns ending in *us*, (2) in *er*, (3) in *um*.

Those ending in *us* and *er* are Masculine gender.

Those ending in *um* are Neuter gender.

CASE ENDINGS, SECOND DECLENSION.

	S.	P.	S.	P.	S.	P.
<i>Nom.</i>	us	i	er	i	um	a
<i>Voc.</i>	ě	i	er	i	um	a
<i>Acc.</i>	um	ōs	um	ōs	um	a
<i>Gen.</i>	i	orum	i	orum	i	orum
<i>Dat.</i>	o	is	o	is	o	is
<i>Abl.</i>	o	is	o	is	o	is

<i>Nom.</i>	Dōmīnūs	Māgistēr	Bellum
<i>Voc.</i>	Dōmīnē	Magister	Bellum
<i>Acc.</i>	Dominum	Magistrum	Bellum
<i>Gen.</i>	Domini	Magistri	Belli
<i>Dat.</i>	Dominō	Magistrō	Bellō
<i>Abl.</i>	Dominō	Magistrō	Bellō

<i>Nom.</i>	Domini	Magistri	Bellā
<i>Voc.</i>	Domini	Magistri	Bellā
<i>Acc.</i>	Dominōs	Magistrōs	Bellā
<i>Gen.</i>	Dominōrum	Magistrōrum	Bellōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	Dominis	Magistris	Bellis
<i>Abl.</i>	Dominis	Magistris	Bellis

SECOND VOCABULARY.

All these words are Masculine Gender.

Agnus,	<i>a lamb</i>	Equus,	<i>a horse</i>
Ānīmus,	<i>spirit</i>	Hortus,	<i>a garden</i>
Annus,	<i>a year</i>	Murus,	<i>a wall</i>
Campus,	<i>a plain</i>	Nātus,	<i>a son</i>
Dīgītus,	<i>a finger</i>	Nummus,	<i>money</i>

Nūmērus, <i>a number</i>	Rīvus, <i>a stream</i>
Ōcūlus, <i>an eye</i>	Servus, <i>a slave</i>
Pōpūlus, <i>the people</i>	Somnus, <i>sleep</i>
Porcus, <i>a hog</i>	Taurus, <i>a bull</i>
Rāmus, <i>a bough</i>	Ventus, <i>the wind</i>
Āger, <i>a field</i>	Căper, <i>a he-goat</i>
Āper, <i>a wild boar</i>	Cōlūber, <i>an adder</i>
Arbiter, <i>an umpire</i>	Culter, <i>a knife</i>
Auster, <i>the south wind</i>	Līber, <i>a book</i>
Cancer, <i>a crab</i>	Minister, <i>a servant</i>

Neuter.

Antrum, <i>a cave</i>	Ferrum, <i>iron</i>
Argentum, <i>silver</i>	Fōlium, <i>a leaf</i>
Bellum, <i>war</i>	Ōvum, <i>an egg</i>
Collum, <i>a neck</i>	Sēpulcrum, <i>a tomb</i>
Dōnum, <i>a gift</i>	Verbum, <i>a word</i>

The word *Puer*, a boy, does not go quite like *Magister*. I will now decline *Puer*, and do you try and find the difference.

Sing.	Plural.	Sing.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> Puer	Pueri	<i>Gen.</i> Pueri	Puerorum
<i>Voc.</i> Puer	Pueri	<i>Dat.</i> Puero	Pueris
<i>Acc.</i> Puerum	Pueros	<i>Abl.</i> Puero	Pueris

A few words only are done like *Puer*, the chief of which are

Gener, <i>a son-in-law</i>	Līber, <i>Bacchus</i> (only in sing.)
Socer, <i>a father-in-law</i>	Līberi, <i>children</i> (only in plur.)

EXERCISE III.

A Of the lamb	Of the walls	Hogs
For the year	To the son	To the slaves
With spirit	With money	With a stream
To the plain	Numbers	By a bull

With a finger	Of the eyes	From the wind
For lambs	For the eyes	For a sleep
In the gardens	Hogs (<i>acc.</i>)	
B Fields	By an adder	Crabs
Fields (<i>acc.</i>)	With a knife	Of an adder
By a wild-boar	Books (<i>acc.</i>)	To the umpire
Of the south wind	With books	In a book
To the teacher	In fields	O teacher
Of teachers	For a knife	Knives (<i>acc.</i>)
Of crabs	By the servant	
C Caves	An egg (<i>acc.</i>)	Of the boy
With silver	To the tomb	Boys (<i>acc.</i>)
For war	In tombs	Of a son-in-law
On the neck	Of leaves	With children
Of the neck	With leaves	In an egg
Gifts (<i>acc.</i>)	For a word	With iron
By a word	By the neck	

EXERCISE IV.

A Agnis	Librorum	Ovo
Camporum	Tauri	Capri
Equi	Vento	Pueri
Equos	Arbitrum	Sepulcra
Muris	Collo	Verbo
Porcorum	Dona	Rivi
Rami	Ferrorum	
B Bellorum	Somne	Ramos
Libri	Agno	Pueri
Aprum	Collis	Pueris
Servos	Ova	Libri
Equum	erborum	Liberi
Digitus	Oculis	Liberis
Muros	Ventum	

THE THIRD DECLENSION (CONSONANT AND "I" NOUNS).

This Declension will give us the most trouble, so we must proceed very carefully.

We said that in nouns belonging to the First Declension the Nominative case ended in *ā*; that in the Second Declension the Nominative ended either in *us*, *er*, or *um*.

But nouns of the Third Declension have so many different endings for the Nominative case that I cannot put them down in the table, so I shall put down *Various* instead.

The Vocative will always be like the Nominative.

There are two great classes of nouns belonging to this Declension :

- (1) Nouns which have a syllable more in the Genitive than in the Nominative (called *Imparisyllable*).
- (2) Nouns which have the same number of syllables in the Genitive as in the Nominative (called *Parisyllable*).

CASE-ENDINGS, THIRD DECLENSION.

Imparisyllable m. & f.			Imparisyllable—Neuters.		
	Sing.	Plur.		Sing.	Plur.
<i>Nom.</i>	various	ēs		various	a
<i>Voc.</i>	„	ēs		„	a
<i>Acc.</i>	em	ēs		„	a
<i>Gen.</i>	is	um		is	um
<i>Dat.</i>	i	ibus		i	ibus
<i>Abl.</i>	ě	ibus		ě	ibus

C

EXAMPLES OF IMPARISYLLABLE NOUNS (MASC. AND FEM.).

	Judex, <i>a judge.</i>	Leo, <i>a lion.</i>	Virgo, <i>a virgin.</i>	Lex, <i>a law.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Jūdex (<i>m</i>)	Lēō (<i>m</i>)	Virgō (<i>f</i>)	Lex (<i>f</i>)
<i>Voc.</i>	„	„	„	„
<i>Acc.</i>	Jūdicem	Lēōnem	Virgīnem	Lēgem
<i>Gen.</i>	Jūdicis	Lēōnis	Virgīnis	Lēgis
<i>Dat.</i>	Jūdicī	Lēōnī	Virgīnī	Lēgī
<i>Abl.</i>	Jūdicē	Lēōnē	Virgīnē	Lēgē

<i>Nom.</i>	Jūdicēs	Lēōnēs	Virgīnēs	Lēgēs
<i>Voc.</i>	„	„	„	„
<i>Acc.</i>	„	„	„	„
<i>Gen.</i>	Jūdicum	Lēōnum	Virgīnum	Lēgum
<i>Dat.</i>	Jūdicībūs	Leonībūs	Virgīnībūs	Lēgībūs
<i>Abl.</i>	„	„	„	„

EXAMPLES OF IMPARISYLLABLE NEUTER NOUNS.

	Nomen, <i>a name.</i>	Opus, <i>a work.</i>	Caput, <i>the head.</i>	Corpus, <i>the body.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Nōmēn	Ōpūs	Căpūt	Corpūs
<i>Voc.</i>	„	„	„	„
<i>Acc.</i>	„	„	„	„
<i>Gen.</i>	Nōmīnis	Ōpēris	Capitīs	Corporīs
<i>Dat.</i>	Nōmīnī	Operī	Capitī	Corporī
<i>Abl.</i>	Nōmīnē	Operē	Capitē	Corporē

<i>Nom.</i>	Nōmīnă	Ōpěră	Capită	Corporă
<i>Voc.</i>	„	„	„	„
<i>Acc.</i>	„	„	„	„
<i>Gen.</i>	Nominum	Operum	Capitum	Corporum
<i>Dat.</i>	Nominībūs	Operibūs	Capitibūs	Corporibūs
<i>Abl.</i>	„	„	„	„

NOTICE that in order to decline Judex, etc., you must know that the stem is Judic, and it is then easy to affix the case-endings you have learnt above. In the

next vocabulary, therefore, I have given you the Nom. and Gen. cases. Cut off the *is* from the Gen. case, and it will tell you the stem.

Thus the stem of Lapis is Lapid.

„ „ Sanguis is Sanguin
 „ „ Lux is Luc

THIRD VOCABULARY.

Masculine.

Pēs,	Gen.,	pēdis,	<i>foot</i>
Lāpis,	„	lapīdis,	<i>stone</i>
Gre ^x ,	„	grēgis,	<i>flock</i>
Rex,	„	rēgis,	<i>king</i>
Sāl,	„	sālis,	<i>salt</i>
Sōl,	„	sōlis,	<i>sun</i>
Sanguīs,	„	sanguīnis,	<i>blood</i>
Carbo,	„	carbōnis,	<i>coal</i>
Āmōr,	„	amōris,	<i>love</i>
Cardo,	„	cardīnis	<i>hinge</i>

Feminine.

Crux,	Gen.,	crūcis,	<i>cross</i>
Lux,	„	lūcis,	<i>light</i>
Pax,	„	pācis,	<i>peace</i>
Vox,	„	vōcis	<i>voice</i>
Rādix,	„	radicis,	<i>root</i>
Uxor,	„	uxōris,	<i>wife</i>
Mors,	„	mortis,	<i>death</i>
Laus,	„	laudis,	<i>praise</i>
Mens,	„	mentis,	<i>mind</i>
Ōrātio,	„	oratiōnis,	<i>speech</i>

Neuter.

Flūmen,	Gen.,	flumīnis,	<i>river</i>
Fulmen,	„	fulmīnis,	<i>thunderbolt</i>

Neuter—*continued*.

Grāmen, Gen.,	graminis	<i>grass</i>
Frigus, „	frigōris,	<i>cold</i>
Tempus, „	tempōris,	<i>time</i>
Lūmen, „	lūminis,	<i>light</i>
Sēmen, „	semīnis,	<i>seed</i>
Funus, „	funēris,	<i>death</i>
Pondus, „	pondēris,	<i>weight</i>
Scēlus, „	scelēris,	<i>crime</i>

EXERCISE V.

A With the foot	In love	O death
To the flocks	Of a hinge	To the cross
Of the king	From the light	Of wives
With salt	For the king	In a speech
In the sun	With voices	To the light
Of a stone	By the roots	For praises
With blood	Of kings	
B With the feet	Hinges (<i>acc.</i>)	In death
For the flock	O peace	For a wife
To the kings	To the cross	O king
Of salt	From suns	Of love
From the sun	Stones	In the flock
Of stones	Roots (<i>acc.</i>)	With stones
Blood (<i>acc.</i>)	With roots	
A In the river	With heads	Crime (<i>acc.</i>)
Of a thunderbolt	Heads	A body
Grasses	Heads (<i>acc.</i>)	Bodies
In a crime	Of death	With a weight
With a name	For the cold	For crimes
Of names	Thunderbolts	Rivers
To works	Seeds (<i>acc.</i>)	

B Solem	Mortibus	Pedibus
Laudis	Semina	Voces
Mente	Sanguinis	Vox
Orationes	Regibus	Radices
Tempore	Fulminum	Uxori
Pacum	Gramini	Lucem
Pacem	Lapide	

PARISYLLABLE NOUNS.

These nouns generally end in *es*, *is*, *e*, and a few in *er*.

Those ending in *es* are fem. gender, those in *e* neuter.

Nubes, <i>a cloud.</i>	Navis, <i>a ship.</i>	Mare, <i>the sea.</i>	Pater, <i>a father.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> Nūbēs (f.)	Nāvis (f.)	Mārē (n.)	Pātēr (m.)
<i>Voc.</i> "	"	"	"
<i>Acc.</i> Nubem	Navem	"	Patrem
<i>Gen.</i> Nūbīs	Navīs	Maris	Patris
<i>Dat.</i> Nūbi	Navi	Mari	Patri
<i>Abl.</i> Nūbē	Navē	Mari	Patre

<i>Nom.</i> Nūbēs	Naves	Maria	Patrēs
<i>Voc.</i> "	"	"	"
<i>Acc.</i> "	"	"	"
<i>Gen.</i> Nubīum	Navīum	Marīum	Patrum
<i>Dat.</i> Nubībus	Navībus	Maribus	Patribus
<i>Abl.</i> "	"	"	"

Notice that the Imparisyllable nouns make the Genitive plural in *um*, whilst the Parisyllable ones make it in *ium*.

This is not always so, but it is so in all the words in your vocabulary.

THIRD VOCABULARY—*continued.*

Feminine.		Masculine.	
Aedēs,	<i>temple</i>	Collīs,	<i>hill</i>
Caedēs,	<i>slaughter</i>	Crinis,	<i>hair</i>

Feminine.		Masculine.	
Clādēs,	<i>defeat</i>	Ensis,	<i>sword</i>
Fēlēs,	<i>cat</i>	Ignis,	<i>fire</i>
Prōlēs,	<i>offspring</i>	Pānis,	<i>loaf</i>
Rūpēs,	<i>rock</i>	Feminine.	
Sēdēs,	<i>seat</i>	Āvis,	<i>bird</i>
Strāgēs,	<i>destruction</i>	Auris,	<i>ear</i>
Vallēs,	<i>valley</i>	Ōvis,	<i>sheep</i>
Vulpēs,	<i>fox</i>	Rātis,	<i>raft</i>

EXERCISE VI.

A Of slaughter In defeat For the cat With fire In a seat O rocks Of the valleys	On seats	From cats
	By foxes	Birds (<i>acc.</i>)
	To the hills	Bird (<i>acc.</i>)
	In the hair	O sheep (<i>pl.</i>)
	With a sword	On rafts
	With swords	For offspring
	For a loaf	
B To slaughter Of defeat By the cat In fires For a seat 'To the rocks In the valleys	Seats	By the cat
	O foxes	For the bird
	Of the hills	In the temple
	In the fire	On the raft
	With swords	In the valley
	Of the ears	To a seat
	A loaf (<i>acc.</i>)	

THIRD VOCABULARY—*continued.*

Neuter.			
Măřē,	<i>sea</i>	Mönile,	<i>necklace</i>
Cūbile,	<i>bed</i>	Rēte,	<i>net</i>
Insigne,	<i>ensign</i>		

Note.—Pāter, *father* ; Māter, *mother* ; Frāter, *brother* ; Senex, *old man* ; Jūvēnis, *a youth* ; Vatēs, *a prophet* ; and Cānis, *a dog*, ought, according to our rule, to make the Genitive plural in *ium* ; but they are *irregular*, and make it in *um*.

THE FOURTH DECLENSION ("U" NOUNS).

Masculine and Feminine Substantives in this Declension end in *ūs*; Neuters in *ū*.

The case-endings are as under :

	Sing.	Plur.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>ūs</i>	<i>ūs</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>ūs</i>	<i>ūs</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>um</i>	<i>ūs</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>ūs</i>	<i>ūum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>ūi</i>	<i>ibus</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>ū</i>	<i>ibus</i>

EXAMPLES.

	Gradus (<i>m</i>), <i>step</i> .	Manus (<i>f</i>), <i>hand</i> .	Genu (<i>n</i>), <i>knee</i> .
<i>Nom.</i>	Grādūs	Mānus	Genū
<i>Voc.</i>	"	"	"
<i>Acc.</i>	Gradum	Manum	"
<i>Gen.</i>	Gradūs	Manūs	Genūs
<i>Dat.</i>	Gradui	Manūi	Genū
<i>Abl.</i>	Gradū	Manū	Genū
<hr/>			
<i>Nom.</i>	Gradūs	Manūs	Gēnūā
<i>Voc.</i>	"	"	"
<i>Acc.</i>	"	"	"
<i>Gen.</i>	Gradūum	Manūum	Genūum
<i>Dat.</i>	Gradibus	Manibus	Genībus
<i>Abl.</i>	"	"	"

FOURTH VOCABULARY.

Masculine.	Feminine.
Aestūs, <i>tide</i>	Ānus, <i>old woman</i>
Cāsūs, <i>accident</i>	Mānus, <i>hand</i>
Currus, <i>chariot</i>	Portīcus, <i>colonnade</i>

Masculine.	Feminine.
Exercitus, <i>army</i>	Quercus, <i>oak</i>
Flātus, <i>blast</i>	Sōcrus, <i>mother-in-law</i>
Fluctus, <i>wave</i>	Nūrus, <i>daughter-in-law</i>
Sensus, <i>feeling</i>	Ficus, <i>fig</i>
Tactus, <i>touch</i>	Neuter.
Tractus, <i>extent</i>	Cornū, <i>horn</i>
Vultus, <i>countenance</i>	Gēnū, <i>knee</i>
	Gělū, <i>frost</i>

EXERCISE VII.

With an accident	The countenance	In the oak
To the chariot	With the hand	Of chariots
In the army	With hands	With a touch
With feelings	The horns	Of the hand
To the touch	On the knees	To the waves
Of an old woman	In the blast	The tides (<i>acc.</i>)
For a fig	Of the countenance	

THE FIFTH DECLENSION ("E" NOUNS).

There are very few Nouns of this Declension, and they are of the *Feminine* gender.

The case-endings are :

	Sing.		Plur.
<i>Nom.</i>	ēs	<i>Nom.</i>	ēs
<i>Voc.</i>	ēs	<i>Voc.</i>	ēs
<i>Acc.</i>	em	<i>Acc.</i>	ēs
<i>Gen.</i>	ēi	<i>Gen.</i>	ērum
<i>Dat.</i>	ēi	<i>Dat.</i>	ēbus
<i>Abl.</i>	ē	<i>Abl.</i>	ēbus

Res, *a thing*, and Dies, *day*, are the only nouns which are fully declined. Most of the others have only the Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative plural, and some have no plural at all.

EXAMPLES.

Dies, day.			Res, thing.		
	Sing.	Plur.		Sing.	Plur.
<i>Nom.</i>	Dīēs	Dīēs	<i>Nom.</i>	Rēs	Rēs
<i>Voc.</i>	Dīēs	Dies	<i>Voc.</i>	Res	Res
<i>Acc.</i>	Diem	Dies	<i>Acc.</i>	Rem	Res
<i>Gen.</i>	Diēi	Diērum	<i>Gen.</i>	Rēi	Rērum
<i>Dat.</i>	Diēi	Diēbus	<i>Dat.</i>	Rēi	Rēbus
<i>Abl.</i>	Diē	Diēbus	<i>Abl.</i>	Rē	Rēbus

FIFTH VOCABULARY.

Ācies,	<i>edge</i>	Prōgēnies,	<i>offspring</i>
Fācies,	<i>face</i>	Rābies,	<i>madness</i>
Glācies,	<i>ice</i>	Scābies,	<i>roughness</i>
Paupēries,	<i>poverty</i>	Spēcies,	<i>appearance</i>
Fīdes,	<i>faith</i>	Spēs,	<i>hope</i>

EXERCISE VIII.

Faces	In affairs	Of hope
Hopes (<i>acc.</i>)	Of affairs	Of an appearance
On the face	For the day	For offspring
In poverty	O poverty	By an edge
Of the day	By days	By hope
Of the days		

Notice particularly the Genitive cases of all the Five Declensions.

	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Gen. sing.</i>	ae	i	is	ūs	ei
<i>Gen. plur.</i>	ārum	ōrum	um or ium	uum	ērum

ADJECTIVES.

An Adjective must agree with the noun to which it belongs, in Gender, Number, and Case.

Thus an Adjective must have three Genders, so that it may agree with a Masculine noun, a Feminine noun, or a Neuter noun.

(1) Adjectives with *three endings* in *us, a, um*, or *er, a, um*.

The case-endings are as under, and you will notice that the Masculine column goes like *Dominus*, the Feminine column like *Mensa*, and the Neuter column like *Bellum*.

Singular.				Plural.			
	M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	us	a	um	<i>Nom.</i>	i	æ	a
<i>Voc.</i>	e	a	um	<i>Voc.</i>	i	æ	a
<i>Acc.</i>	um	am	um	<i>Acc.</i>	os	as	a
<i>Gen.</i>	i	æ	i	<i>Gen.</i>	orum	arum	orum
<i>Dat.</i>	o	æ	o	<i>Dat.</i>	is	is	is
<i>Abl.</i>	o	ā	o	<i>Abl.</i>	is	is	is

EXAMPLES.

Sing.

<i>Nom.</i>	Bōnūs	Bōnā	Bōnum
<i>Voc.</i>	Bōnē	Bōnā	Bonum
<i>Acc.</i>	Bonum	Bonam	Bonum
<i>Gen.</i>	Bonī	Bonæ	Bonī
<i>Dat.</i>	Bono	Bonæ	Bono
<i>Abl.</i>	Bono	Bonā	Bono

Plur.

<i>Nom.</i>	Bōni	Bōnæ	Bōnă
<i>Voc.</i>	„	„	„
<i>Acc.</i>	Bonos	Bonas	Bona
<i>Gen.</i>	Bonorum	Bonarum	Bonorum
<i>Dat.</i>	Bonis	Bonis	Bonis
<i>Abl.</i>	„	,	„

Sing.

<i>Nom.</i>	Tĕnĕr	Tĕnĕră	Tĕnĕrum
<i>Voc.</i>	„	„	„
<i>Acc.</i>	Tenerum	am	um
<i>Gen.</i>	Teneri	æ	i
<i>Dat.</i>	Tenero	æ	o
<i>Abl.</i>	Tenero	ā	o

Plur.

<i>Nom.</i>	Tĕnĕrī	æ	ă
<i>Voc.</i>	„	„	„
<i>Acc.</i>	Teneros	as	a
<i>Gen.</i>	Tenerorum	arum	orum
<i>Dat.</i>	Teneris	is	is
<i>Abl.</i>	„	„	„

Sing.

<i>Nom.</i>	Nigĕr	Nigră	Nigrum
<i>Voc.</i>	„	„	„
<i>Acc.</i>	Nigrum	am	um
<i>Gen.</i>	Nigri	æ	i
<i>Dat.</i>	Nigro	æ	o
<i>Abl.</i>	Nigro	ā	o

		Plur.	
<i>Nom.</i>	Nigri	æ	ǻ
<i>Voc.</i>	"	æ	a
<i>Acc.</i>	Nigros	as	a
<i>Gen.</i>	Nigrorum	arum	orum
<i>Dat.</i>	Nigris	is	is
<i>Abl.</i>	"	"	"

SIXTH VOCABULARY.

Like *BONUS*, *good*.

Albus,	<i>white</i>	Magnus,	<i>great</i>
Altus,	<i>lofty</i>	Mālus,	<i>bad</i>
Arduus,	<i>steep</i>	Nōvus,	<i>new</i>
Cārus,	<i>dear</i>	Parvus,	<i>small</i>
Dūrus,	<i>hard</i>	Rectus,	<i>straight</i>
Lātus,	<i>broad</i>		

Like *TENER*, *tender*.

Asper,	<i>rough</i>	Miser,	<i>wretched</i>
Lācer,	<i>torn</i>	Prosper,	<i>lucky</i>
Liber,	<i>free</i>	Frūgifer,	<i>fruitful</i>

Like *NIGER*, *black*.

Æger,	<i>sick</i>	Pulcher,	<i>handsome</i>
Noster,	<i>our</i>	Vester,	<i>your</i>

EXERCISE IX.

A Of a great altar	With wretched horses
Of great altars	In a fruitful garden
In a broad ditch	Straight boughs (<i>acc.</i>)
With a free tongue	Of a torn book
New gates	In a free island

B	Lucky slaves	With a small leaf
	Handsome girls	In a steep cave
	For a sick servant	For hard eggs
	By our Queen	With beautiful streams
	Broad plains	In a rough wood

(2) Other Adjectives follow the third declension, as you will see from *Tristis*, *sad*; *Melior*, *better*.

	Singular.			Plural.		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	Tristis	—	ě	Tristēs	—	ĩa
<i>Voc.</i>	Tristis	—	e	Tristes	—	ia
<i>Acc.</i>	Tristem	—	e	Tristes	—	ia
<i>Gen.</i>	Tristis	—	—	Tristium	—	—
<i>Dat.</i>	Tristi	—	—	Tristibus	—	—
<i>Abl.</i>	Tristi	—	—	Tristibus	—	—
<hr/>						
<i>Nom.</i>	Melior	—	us	Meliorēs	—	ǎ
<i>Voc.</i>	Melior	—	us	Meliores	—	a
<i>Acc.</i>	Meliorem	—	us	Meliores	—	a
<i>Gen.</i>	Melioris	—	—	Meliorum	—	—
<i>Dat.</i>	Meliori	—	—	Melioribus	—	—
<i>Abl.</i>	Meliorē or ī	—	—	Melioribus	—	—

SEVENTH VOCABULARY.

Like *TRISTIS*, *sad*.

Brēvis,	<i>short</i>	Hūmīlis,	<i>low</i>
Dulcis,	<i>sweet</i>	Sīmīlis,	<i>like</i>
Fācīlis,	<i>easy</i>	Stērīlis,	<i>barren</i>
Fortis,	<i>brave</i>	Utilis,	<i>useful</i>
Grāvis,	<i>heavy</i>	Nōbilis,	<i>noble</i>

Like MELIOR, *better*.

Altior,	<i>higher</i>	Gratior,	<i>more pleasing</i>
Fortior,	<i>stronger</i>	Dulcior,	<i>sweeter</i>
Clarior,	<i>brighter</i>	Utilior,	<i>more useful</i>

EXERCISE X.

A	A brave king	To a short hill
	With sweet love	On heavy rafts
	Of a noble wife	Stronger foxes
	With short grass	With heavy destruction
	In a brighter speech	For a brave boy

VERBS.

You have learnt in your English Grammar that Verbs have Voices, Moods, Tenses, etc., but all I want to do now is to teach you the Six Tenses of the Indicative Mood, Active Voice.

There are four Regular Conjugations.

(*Note*.—Nouns are declined ; Verbs are conjugated.)

We tell to which Conjugation a verb belongs by the ending of the *Present-stem*.

1st Conj.	A verbs	as, āmā-rě,	<i>to love</i>
2nd „	E „	as, mōnē-rě,	<i>to advise</i>
3rd „	Cons. „	as, rēg-ērě,	<i>to rule</i>
	U „	as, indū-ērě,	<i>to put on</i>
4th „	I „	as, audī-rě,	<i>to hear</i>

The Six tenses of the Indicative Mood are :

1. Present Tense	4. Perfect Tense
2. Future Simple	5. Future Perfect
3. Imperfect	6. Pluperfect

.AMO, I LOVE.

PRESENT TENSE.

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 1. Ām-ō, | <i>I love, (or) I am loving</i> |
| 2. Ām-ās, | <i>Thou lovest, (or) Thou art loving</i> |
| 3. Ām-āt, | <i>He loves, (or) He is loving</i> |
| | |
| 1. Am-āmus, | <i>We love, (or) We are loving</i> |
| 2. Am-ātis, | <i>Ye love, (or) Ye are loving</i> |
| 3. Am-ant, | <i>They love, (or) They are loving</i> |

FUTURE SIMPLE.

- | | | |
|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. Āmā-bō, | <i>I shall</i> | } <i>love</i> |
| 2. Amā-bīs, | <i>Thou wilt</i> | |
| 3. Amā-bīt, | <i>He will</i> | |
| 1. Amā-bīmus, | <i>We shall</i> | |
| 2. Amā-bītis, | <i>You will</i> | |
| 3. Amā-bunt, | <i>They will</i> | |

IMPERFECT.

- | | | |
|---------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Āmā-bam, | <i>I was</i> | } <i>loving</i> |
| 2. Ama-bas, | <i>Thou wast</i> | |
| 3. Ama-bat, | <i>He was</i> | |
| 1. Amā-bāmus, | <i>We were</i> | |
| 2. Amābātis, | <i>You were</i> | |
| 3. Ama-bant, | <i>They were</i> | |

PERFECT.

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. Āmāv-i, | <i>I have</i> | } <i>loved</i> |
| 2. Amāv-istī, | <i>Thou hast</i> | |
| 3. Amāvīt, | <i>He has</i> | |
| 1. Amāv-īmus, | <i>We have</i> | |
| 2. Amāv-istis, | <i>You have</i> | |
| 3. Amāv-ērunt, | <i>They have</i> | |

[FUTURE PERFECT.

1. Āmāv-ĕrō,	<i>I shall</i>	} <i>have loved</i>
2. Amav-eris,	<i>Thou wilt</i>	
3. Amav-erit,	<i>He will</i>	
1. Amav-erimus	<i>We shall</i>	
2. Amav-eritis	<i>You will</i>	
3. Amav-erint,	<i>They will</i>	

PLUPERFECT.

1. Āmāv-ĕram,	<i>I had</i>	} <i>loved</i>
2. Amav-eras,	<i>Thou hadst</i>	
3. Amav-erat,	<i>He had</i>	
1. Amav-erāmus,	<i>We had</i>	
2. Amav-erātis,	<i>You had</i>	
3. Amav-erant,	<i>They had</i>	

Notice.—The *personal endings* Sing.—, *s, t*. Plur. *mus, tis, nt*.

The Imperfect is the *bam* tense, and the sign, *was*.

The Perfect always ends in *i*, and the sign is, *have*.

The Future Perfect always ends in *ero*, and the sign is, *shall have*.

The Pluperfect always ends in *eram*, and the sign is *had*.

When we give the Principal Parts of a Latin verb, we give the Present indicative, Perfect indicative, Supine and Present infinitive. Thus the principal parts of *Amo* are :

Āmō	Āmāvī	Āmātum	Āmārē	<i>to love</i>
Mōnēō	Mōnū-i	Mōnitu-m	Mōnē-rē	<i>to advise</i>
Rēgō	Rex-i	Rect-um	Rēg-ērē	<i>to rule</i>
Audīō	Audī-vi	Audīt-um	Audirē	<i>to hear</i>

I will now put the Indicative Mood of these four Verbs in a tabular form for you.

INDICATIVE MOOD OF THE FOUR CONJUGATIONS.

Singular.

Plural.

PRES. -	Verb itself: <i>do; am</i>	Am- Mōn- Rēg- Aud-	I	2	3	I	2	3
			o	ās	āt	āmūs	ātīs	ant
			eo	ēs	ēt	ēmūs	ētīs	ent
			o	īs	īt	īmūs	ītīs	unt
			īō	īs	īt	īmūs	ītīs	ūnt
FUT. - SIMP.	<i>Shall; will</i>	Āmā- Mone- } Reg- Audi- }	bō	bīs	bīt	bīmūs	bītīs	bunt
			am	ēs	ēt	ēmūs	ētīs	ent
IMPERF.	<i>Was</i> - -	Āmā- Mone- Reg-e Audie }	bam	bas	bat	bamus	batis	bant
PERF.	<i>Have</i> - -	Āmāv- Monu- Rex- Audiv- }	ī	isti	it	īmus	istis	ērunt
FUT. - PERF.	<i>Shall have</i> -	Āmāv- Monu- Rex- Audiv- }	ēro	ēris	ērit	ērimus	eritis	erint
PLUP.	<i>Had</i> - -	Āmāv- Monu- Rex- Audiv- }	eram	eras	erat	eramus	eratis	erant

Notice that the first three tenses are formed from the Present Stem, and that the last three tenses are from the Perfect Stem.

I will now give you a Vocabulary of A verbs and E verbs. All the A verbs will go like *Āmare*, and the E verbs like *Monēre*.

EIGHTH VOCABULARY.

A VERBS.

Stem.

Praise, (Lauda-)	Laudo	Laudāv-i	Laudā-tum	Laudā-re
Plough, (Ara-)	Āro	Ārāv-i	Arā-tum	Arā-re
Strive, (Certa-)	Certo	Certav-i	Certā-tum	Certā-re
Shout, (Clama-)	Clāmo	Clamāv-i	Clamā-tum	Clamā-re
Swim, (Nata-)	Nāto	Natav-i	Natā-tum	Natā-re
Carry, (Porta-)	Porto	Portav-i	Portā-tum	Portā-re
Sing, (Canta-)	Canto	Cantav-i	Cantā-tum	Cantā-re
Call, (Voca-)	Vōco	Vocāv-i	Vocā-tum	Vocā-re

E VERBS, OR VERBS WHOSE STEM ENDS IN E.

Stem.

Fear, (Tīmē-)	Tīmēō	Tīmu-i		Tīmē-re
Have, (Hābe-)	Hābeō	Habu-i	Habi-tum	Habē-re
Frighten, (Tērrē-)	Tērrēō	Terru-i	Terri-tum	Terrē-re
Hold, (Tēne-)	Tēnēō	Tēnū-i	Tentum	Tenē-re
Teach, (Doce-)	Dōcēō	Dōcū-i	Doc-tum	Dōcē-rē
Laugh, (Ride-)	Ridēō	Ris-i	Ris-um	Ridē-re

MODEL SHOWING HOW EXERCISE XI. IS TO BE DONE.

Aramus	1 pers.	plur.	present	We plough
Natabis	2 pers.	sing.	fut. simp.	Thou wilt swim

EXERCISE XI.

A Laudat	Portabis	Certaverit
Portamus	Risit	Laudavit
Vocatis	Clamaverat	Clamabam
Docet	Laudabit	Habemus
Tenuistis	Aras	Timebatis
Laudabat	Certabant	Natabunt
Natant	Terruerat	

B Vocas	Docebant	Terrui
Natabam	Cantaverat	Vocavit
Tenes	Portabant	Arabant
Laudavisti	Vocabis	Ridemus
Portabunt	Cantatis	Cantabo
Vocabat	Timebo	Timet
Portavero	Canto	

EXERCISE XII.

A I will praise	They had striven
We were swimming	Ye will frighten
I am ploughing	I have called
We teach	You are shouting
He was singing	They laugh
You shout	Thou fearest

B He was ploughing	I was carrying
I am holding	They will laugh
They swim	You have taught
Ye laugh	He will call
We will sing	They strive
I hold	We sing

NINTH VOCABULARY.

VERBS WHOSE STEMS END IN A CONSONANT.

	Stem.				
Touch	(tang-)	tangō	tētīg-ī	tactum	tang-ērē
Write,	(scrib-)	scribo	scrips-i	scriptum	scrib-ēre
Conquer,	(vinc-)	vinco	vic-ī	vic-tum	vinc-ērē
Sell,	(vend-)	vendo	vendīd-ī	vendītum	vend-ērē
Cut,	(cæd-)	cædo	cecid-i	cæsum	cæd-ērē
Lead,	(duc-)	dūcō	dux-ī	ductum	dūc-ērē

VERBS WHOSE STEMS END IN I.

Stems.

Punish, (puni-)	pūnio	puniv-i	punitum	puni-re
Come, (veni-)	vēniō	vēn-i	ventum	veni-re
Fortify, (muni-)	mūniō	muniv-i	munitum	muni-re
Sleep, (dormi-)	dormiō	dormiv-i	dormitum	dormi-re
Feel, (senti-)	sentiō	sens-i	sensum	senti-re
Open, (aperi-)	aperiō	āperū-i	apertum	aperi-re

EXERCISE XIII.

A Tangit	Tetigit	Sentient
Ducit	Vendes	Vendunt
Scripserit	Aperuit	Duxerit
Vincam	Scripsit	Vendebant
Venis	Duxerat	Cæditis
Vincis	Vicerunt	Sentient
Duxit	Cecidisti	
B Tangebatur	Dormiverunt	Scribet
Vincetis	Scripsi	Duxeram
Munitis	Sentiet	Cædunt
Duxeras	Ducebatis	Vēnit
Sentit	Vendidisti	Vēnit
Vinces	Punit	Aperis
Tangunt	Scribit	

EXERCISE XIV.

A They touch	We conquer	You will lead
I have punished	He sells	They sell
He had slept	You will have cut	I came
They have felt	I was conquering	You will write
B Ye open	He is sleeping	He comes
They fortify	They will sleep	He is coming
He has led	I had sold	He came
We were writing	They have opened	He had written

THE VERB "ESSE,"—*To Be.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRES. TENSE -	1 Sum 2 ěs 3 est 1 sūmus 2 estis 3 sunt	I am Thou art He is We are Ye are They are
FUT.-SIMPLE -	1 ěro 2 eris 3 erit 1 erīmus 2 erītis 3 erunt	I shall be Thou wilt be He will be We shall be Ye will be They will be
IMPERFECT -	1 ěram 2 eras 3 erat 1 erāmus 2 eratis 3 erant	I was Thou wast He was We were Ye were They were
PERFECT -	1 fūi 2 fuistī 3 fuit 1 fuīmus 2 fuistis 3 Fuērunt <i>or</i> fuēre	I have been Thou hast been He has been We have been You have been They have been
FUT.-PERFECT	1 fūěro 2 fueris 3 fuerit 1 fūerīmus 2 fūerītis 3 fuerint	I shall have been Thou wilt have been He will have been We shall have been Ye will have been They will have been

INDICATIVE MOOD—*continued.*

PLUPERFECT -	1	fūeram	I had been
	2	fueras	Thou hadst been
	3	fuerat	He had been
	1	fuerāmus	We had been
	2	fueratis	Ye had been
	3	fuerant	They had been

CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT -	1	Sim	I may be
	2	sis	Thou mayst be
	3	sit	He may be
	1	sīmus	We may be
	2	sītis	Ye may be
	3	sint	They may be
IMPERFECT -	1	essem	I might be
	2	esses	Thou mightst be
	3	esset	He might be
	1	essēmus	We might be
	2	essētis	Ye might be
	3	essent	They might be
PERFECT . .	1	fūerim	I may have been
	2	fuervis	Thou mayst have been
	3	fuerit	He may have been
	1	fūerīmus	We may have been
	2	fūerītis	Ye may have been
	3	fuerint	They may have been
PLUPERFECT -	1	fūissem	I might have been
	2	fuisses	Thou mightst have been
	3	fuisset	He might have been
	1	fuiissēmus	We might have been
	2	fuiissētis	Ye might have been
	3	fuisissent	They might have been

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT - -	1	
	2 <i>ēs</i>	Be thou
	3	
	1	
	2 <i>estē</i>	Be ye
	3	
FUT.-SIMP. -	1	
	2 <i>esto</i>	Thou must be
	3 <i>esto</i>	He must be
	1	
	2 <i>estōtē</i>	Ye must be
	3 <i>suntō</i>	They must be

VERB INFINITE.

INFINITIVE MOOD	{	Present and Imperfect	} <i>esse</i>	To be
		Perfect and Pluperfect		
	{	Future	} <i>fōre or fūtūrus esse,</i>	To be about to be
		Future		
PARTICIPLE		Future	<i>fūtūrus</i>	About to be

THE END.



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